most complete autonomy in some of her nearest dependencies, to wit: the Channel Isiands and the Isle of Man. It is the curious institutions of the latter island which are discussed by Mr. SPENCER WALFOLE in an essay entitled The Land of Home Rule (Longmanns,

Green & Co. ). Mr. Walpole begins his book with a chapter

on the physiography of the Isle of of Man, and on the obscure part of its history which pro seded the coming of the Vikings. The island in thirty-four miles in length, and from eight to twelve miles in width. It lies in the very centre of the United Kingdom, every one of whose four divisions may be seen from its highlands on a fair day, at the same time. The Cumberland Hills in England, the two pro montories which enclose Luce Bay in Scot land, the Mourne Hills in Ireland, and the Snowdon range in Wales can all be simultaneously detected from the summits of many of its mountains. The situation of the Isle of Man acounts for its storms and also for its mild tomperature. On the one hand, it lies in the direct ourse of the barometric depressions which, created either in America or in midocean, pass constantly over the United Kingdom; on the other hand, its climate is tempered by the ine of the Gulf Stream, one branch of which impinges on its shores. Few places in the world, and probably no place so far north ean exhibit a milder and more equable climate. In a physical sense, the island is divided nto two parts by a high range of hills which west. The land under plough lies to the northest and southeast of these highlands. This natural feature has made a permanent impression on the history and institutions of the untry. We should add that the hills are intersected in the centre of the islands by a low valley once probably submerged beneath the ocean, but which now forms the bed of two streams finding their way into the sea on the west and on the east. In the north, where the hills are highest, rising in one place to 2,000 feet, the only roads originally ran around the mountains. In the south, where the hills fall precipitately into the sea, the roads were carried over the highlands or through passes between adjacent hills. Mr. Walpole deems it probable that the Isle of Man was separated from England before it was cut off from Ireland. In this way be would account for the presence of the great Brish elk in both Ireland and the Isle of Man and for the absence of snakes and toads in

Various explanations have been given of the island's name. The author of this book is in-clined to accept the suggestion of Prof. Rhys. He says in effect that the name which the Celts gave to the land of the Picts was Mann or Mannin: that the Irish or Goldelic Celts would call the islands of the Picts the Isles of the Mannan, and that the circumstance that the name Man or Mona was applied to two islands. wiz.: Man and Anglesey, is a proof that the original inhabitants of both were a Pictish tribe. But who were the Picts! Alm modern ethnologists are agreed that they were a small dark-haired dolleocephalic pre-Aryan race identical with the Iberisas of the Continent. They were possession of all the British Islands before these underwent two great invasions by different branches of the Celtie family. The first to arrive were the Goldel or Gaels, who ere followed, probably some centuries later. by the Brythons or Britons. The newcomerwere very different from the primitive people whom they were destined to superseds. They were a tail, muscular, brachresphalle race, and almost certainly had xanthus or rufous hair and florid complexion. They possessed, moreover, a higher civilization. The primitive Iberlan was still in the age of stone. Celt, before he entered the British Islands. was already in the age of metal. His coming was marked by the consequences which always attend the arrival of a superior race among an inferior people. The Iberians retired bethe Goidel, the Goldel afterward re tired before the Brythons into the more inaccessible fastnesses of the country. The original Pictish inhabitants of the Isle of Man seem to have left the chief traces of their existence in its southern parts. Here are the upright stones which are believed to have surrounded their hut dwellings. The fact that the island was originally inhabited by Iberland of small stature possibly accounts for the prevalent superstition that its earlier possesnors were fairles or little paople. Various tales are still told of their appearance in the olden times, of the horses they rode, of the saddles they used, of the stones which they moved, of the churches which they unroofed, at the present day, many Mankmen avoid perticular roads at night from a dread of meeting these little people.

At the dawn, however, of the historic period these small dark-haired people were not in sole possession of the island. The Goldelic Celts or Gae's had already crossed over to Ire land and must almost necessarily have settled in an island which was adjacent to their possessions in Ireland, Scotland, and Water There is, on the other hand, no evidence that the Romans owr made a descent upon this fisland. During the centuries when the arms and the literature of the Romans were gradually revealing the nature of Britain, the and the Iberian were left undisturbed in the Isle of Man. . There they raised their rude cir cular dwellings, similar in everything except their shape to the miserable houses which are still the homes of the western islanders of Scotland. There they disposed of their dead, sometimes by cremation, sometimes In the kist-vaens, or stone coffins, which are scattered through the island; there they tended the herds of cattle which they had al ready collected, and stored for winter use the cereals which they had succeeded in growing during the summer. The rude boat of hide was already being replaced by a can e made out of a solid tree hollowed by fire; the Gael had already introduced swords and imple ments of metal, while the Druid practising his rites had laid the foun tations of a higher cul ture, and taught the people to believe in the ossibility of a future life. The rudiments of knowledge and of civilization were alread; apparent, but, upon the whole, the inhabitants of Man were still in a barbarous state. It is impossible to say at what epoch Chris

tianity was introduced into the island. The author of the "Chronicle of Man," who wrote late in the fourteenth century, begins his list of Bishops with Rootwer, who lived in the age of the Norman Conquest of England. He says. indeed, that there were many Bishops of Man before Roolwer, but he avows himself ignorant as to who they were or whence they came. It is almost certain, however, that the Manxmon were converted by Irish mission aries, because before the age of St. Augus tine, the stream of Christianity in the British islands flowed from West to East. Significant dso, is the circumstance that of the names of the seventeen parish churches in the island seven are certainly, two almost certainly, and four probably, of Irish origin; the remaining being of comparatively recent dedication

Mr. Walpole regards as probably true the tradition that, at the close of the fifth century. the Scots of northeastern Ireland, who ha founded the kingdom of Dairiada in southwestern Scotland, were also masters of the isle of Man. But, before twenty years of the sixth century were over, the Weish under Maelgwyn, whom tradition affirms to have been a nephew of King Arthur, crossed over to Man and wrested it from the Scots. In 617 the island passed for a time under Saxon dominion, being conquered by Edwin of Northumbria, but the Kings of North Wales soon reasserted their authority and retained control of Man up to 913.

II. The Northmen had reached the western islands of Scotland in 794, and it is said that Harold the Fair-haired appointed a Viceroy for the Isle of Man as early as the latter half of the ninth century. A much deeper impression was made, however, on the institutions of the Manxmen by a Norse chieftain named Gorry or Orry, who had already con quered the Hebrides, and who, in 113, landed on the northeast coast of the Isle of Man. The peculiar Legislature of the island is supposed to owe its origin to this King. The Legislature the first time reduced to writing, distinctly raced its creation to Orry. A statute passed at that time avers that, in the days King Orry and for some time afterward, the Legislature met twice a year in Tynwald; that one branch of the Legislature consisted of twenty-four of the principal freeholders sixeen of whom resided in Man itself, while the other eight were chosen from the southern Hebrides, then united with Man in one kingdom; that the twenty-four men thus choses and subsequently known as the Keys were originally called Taxiaxi; that in whatever ways the Keys were originally selected, the Lord or King had a veto on the choice, and finally, that in the troublous times which succeeded the Scandinavian dominion the Keys had rarely met.

Mr. Walpole gives a clear and minute description of this remarkable Legislature. which has endured for nearly a thousand years, and which is the last survival of the old Scandinavian Thing, which used to be held in the open air, in the presence of the assembled people, and was conducted by their chiefs and representatives. The Manx Tynwald (the Thing Volls, or Parliament field) comprised two things, a hill and a temple, which was also a court. Discussions, enactments of laws, and decisions of law points took place in the court, but anything partaking of proclamation, declaration, and publication was done from the hill. The hill was the people's place It was also the King's place. He sat on the hill, not in the court. The Thing was not merely a legislature. It was a seat of justice. But though the ordinary duty of the Court was judicial, it was required on occasions to declare the law. The King or Lord asked the Court the law on some disputed point and Deemster and Keys gave the answer to the inquirer. The Deemster (Dom-stiorar) was the equivalent of the Icelandie Lawman er Speaker. He made known to the Lord the sentence of the Court. His importance in this respect is still recognized in the language of statute book. For, though he is now merely a member of the Council, or upper chamber of the Legislature, and has ostensi bly no more authority than any other member of the Council, his assent to each statute is

separately stated in the preamble. The Tynwald or Manx Parliament originally consisted of the Deemster and the Keys. It of feudal ideas led to the creation of baronies the Tynwald prepared the way for an upper chamber. To the name Keys, various definitions have been assigned. Some etymologists have conjectured that the Manx name, Kiareas-Feed-the four and twenty-has been cor rupted into Keys. Such an origin is not consistent with the tradition that the number o the Keys was originally variable. Mr. Vigfusson has offered a more reasonable suggestion that the Keys were the "Keise" or chosen ones, the men selected to represent their fellow countrymen in Tynwald.

The Norse conquerors left one other perma nent mark upon the little island. Before the came, Man had been divided into parishe which had been subdivided into treens and quarterlands. The Norse at once introduced new method of division and grouped the seventeen parishes into sheadings. The shead ing or warship district is a Scandinavian word pointing to the ancient Scandinavian custom of dividing a country into sections, each o which had to fit out a certain number of galleys practically the Manx sheadings correspond to the hundreds of Scandingvians. In Sweden every hundred had to fit out four ships On the same scale Man would have furnished twenty-four galleys, and if we assume the average crew to have been forty, the full was levy of the island must have been one thou sand. This would indicate a total population of some four or five thousand. The sheading is still a division for judicial purposes, and ha its special officer, the Coroner, who in the Isle of Man discharges the functions of a Sheriff. Since 1837, moreover, when the House of Keys became an elected body, the sheading has been a division for political purposes, and the members of the House are chosen by the six

sheadings and the four towns. Of the twelve Norse Kings who ruled in Man rom 913 to 1077 almost nothing is known. Only about 974 do we find ourselves for a mo nent on firm ground. Then Hacon, who was King not only of Man but apparently of many other islands also, refused to do homage to Ed gar of England, and was, in consequence, deprived of his crown. Restored to favor, he was one of the eight vassal sovereigns who are ald to have rowed the Saxon monarch in his harge on the Dee. The same Hacon was made Admiral of the great fleet which Edgar collected for the protection of the British Isles from the sea rovers. Hacon's success sor, Goddard, also occupies a definite place in history. He was the witness and victim of a contest between the two divisions of his own race, the Danes and the Norwegians. Hitherto, the Danes, the Dubghall or dark-haired strangers, had asserted their power in England and Ireland. while the Norwegians, the Fingall or fair haired strangers, had acquired ascendancy in northern and western Scotland. These two divisions of the Northmen came into collision in the Western Islands, and the struggle for superiority raged around the throne of Goddard. The Norwegian rulers of the Orkneys defeated Goddard and wrested the Southern Hebrides from the Kingdom of Man, but the Islands were subsequently rounited.

An event of great importance in Manx history is the so-called battle of Sky Hill, which took place not long after the battle of Senlac. In this fight one Goddard Crovan, an Ice lander, conquered the native ruler and made himself Lord of the island. To the Norwegian invaders who had fought under his banner Goddard gave the choice of land or boots Those who chose booty were dismissed with their share of the spoils. Those who chose land were settled in the southern half of the island, while the natives were removed to the northern half. But in settling and resettling the people on the land Goddard imposed the condition that no right of inheritance should attach to the grant. The Manxmen became in fact thenceforward the Lord's tenants at will; the Crown became the sole proprietor of the soil. This state of things, so obviously calculated to lead to exaction and oppression, was

notremedied till six and a half centuries had passed away. The dynasty founded by Goddard Crovan lasted for nearly 200 years, during which period nine Kings of his race are said to have ecupied the throne of Man. An important date in this period is 1156, when the Goddard dynasty lost control of the northern Hebrides and were confined to Man and the Suderreys (Sodorenses Insulae); to this day the fact has given the title to the Manx Bishop, who is p of Sodor and Man. The next signifi cant date is 1212, when Reginald, King of Man having taken part with rebels in Ulster agains the English sovereign, was either brought o summoned to England. where, at Lambeth, formally declared himself John's Hegeman and swore fidelity to him. Thenceforward England continually asserted her right of suzer ainty over the Kings of Man, though it was not until some two centuries later that the island became a dependency of the English Crown. For about a century, however, after the over-throw of Norse rule in Man and the western

falands at the buttle of Large (1265) the island

In the three hundred years over which their sway had extended the Norse left some permanent traces of their presence. The cathedral at Peel, the ruins of Rushen Abbey, the bridge which spans the Silverburn above the abbey. and the monumental stones which are scattered in profusion through the Island testify to their skill as architects and sculptors. The division of the island into sheadings or ship shires and the fact that the Manx Legislature still meets annually to promulgate the laws in devise institutions destined to survive their cathedrais and their abbeys. With these exceptions, however, there are few vestiges of the Norse conquest. The Ceitic speech superseded the Norse tongue; even the majority of place-names and surnames are Ceitle and not Norse in their origin. On the other hand. physiology bears witness to the infusion of a strong Scandinavian element in the Manx An investigation of the head measurements, the stature, the nigrescence, and other physical peculiarities show that the Norse strain in the blood is very noticeable, though it is less marked than the Gaelic or Ibero-Gaelic. Especially have the Norse left a lasting impression of their rule in the stature of the people. The men are tall and large of limb, and they are still animated by the sea-faring spirit of the Viking. It is the Manx fishermen who, in our own time, have opened up the fisheries of southwestern Ireland, and is they who own the fastest fishing boats in the British seas.

In the reign of Edward L. although the Scotch were actually in possession of the island, two powerful English families set up claims to the sovereignty of Man, based on lescent through females frem the Norse kings. It does not appear, however, that either of these claims was then judicially established. for Edward II. successively granted the island to three of his favorites. About 1343, however. Edward III, recognized the rights of Sir Villiam Montacute, who represented one of the families claiming descent from the Vikings. For fifty years Montacute and his descendants remained Lords of Man, although the Scottish Crown did not acquiesce in their pretensions Whatever title the Montacutes possessed was sold in 1393 to William le Scrope but after the latter's execution in 1300 the island, having lapsed by attainder to the Crown, was bestowed by Henry IV. on Percy. Earl of Northumberland. In 1403 Northumberland, in his turn, was attainted and two years afterward Henry granted the Island to Sir John Stanley for life. In 1408 Sir John delivered up the grant to be can celled, and the King, in consideration of the surrender, regranted the island to him as a ereditary possession. This grant was destined to be more enduring than any of its pre ecessors, and, with the exception of a short interval during the rebellion in the seven teenth century. Sir John and his descendants held the sovereignty till it was purchased from the last of them, nearly three and sixty years afterward, by the Govern ment of Great Britain. With the accession o the house of Stanley, the Scottish claim to the island seems practically to have ceased, but the memory of it survived in laws forbidding Scotchmen to reside in Man, which were not repealed until 1697. Though the Scotch had maintained an uncertain tenure of the island for about a century, the only vestige of their deminion is the curious emblem of the Three Legs," which constitute the arms of the island. It seems established that it was under the rule of the Scotch that "Three Legs" superseded a ship, which had been the device of the Norse conquerors. It is a curious fact that three legs also formed the national emblem of Sicily, but the attempts to trace a connection between that island and

Man have been unsuccessful. The first break in the direct line of Stanley curred in 1594, when the fifth Earl of Derby died, leaving only three daughters. The earliom passed to his brother William, but doubts arose as to the succession to the Manx crown, ooth uncle and nieces urging their claims to it. Eventually the sixth Earl obtained from his nieces a surrender of their claim, and then secured from James L a fresh grant of the island, together with a private act of Parliament assuring and establishing the Isle of Man in himself and his heirs forever.

In 1725 the British Parliament passed as act authorizing the Treasury to treat with Lord Derby and his immediate heirs for the nurchase of the royalties of the island. At the time when this act was passed, James, the tenth Earl of Derby, had been for some fourteen years King of Man. He was married, but he had no children, and on his death ten years afterward the earldom reverted to a very distant cousin. a descendant of the first Earl. The Isle of Man did not pass with Lord Derby's best known title and his English estates. The succession to it was governed by the conditions under which it had been regranted to the sixth Earl by James L. By these conditions the island, on failure of heirs male to the sixth Earl, reverted to the heirs general of James, the seventh or great Earl of Derby. Thus it was that the sovereignty of the island passed in 1730 to the Duke of Athol, whose maternal grandmoth er was daughter of the seventh Earl of Derby. In 1765 the reigning Duke of Athol sold the royalties of the island to the British Crown for £70,000 sterling and a pension of £2,000 sterling a year granted out of the Irish revenues to the Duke and Duchess for their joint lives. Ireland, it was argued, had suffered like Eng land from the smuggling of the Manxmen and should therefore contribute a part of the money paid to abate the nuisance. It should be pointed out, however, that, although th act of Parliament sanctioning this sale deprived the Duke of Athol of his sovereignty. it left him a great manorial lord, the owner of all the minerals in the island and the dispenser of large ecclesiastical patronage, including the privilege possessed by no other subject of presenting to the Bishopric. This right of presentation was purchased sixty years later by the Crown Setween 1781 and 1804 the Dukes of Athol repeatedly applied for additional compensation, and in the last named year Parliament approved a grant of an annuity to the Duke and his heirs forever equal to one-fourth part the gross customs revenue of the isle. This annuity was ultimately capitalized, and all the other claims of the Duke were purchased for a very large sum of money. In one particular the revestment of the Isle of Man in the English Crown benefited the poorer classes of the population. The Tynwald or local Par liament gradually recognized the necessity of assimilating its own laws to those of England and in 1777 it swept away the odious labor legislation by which the wages of men and women were strictly limited to sums ranging from 9 shillings a year for maid servants to 15 shillings a year for ploughmen.

In almost every ether respect the closer cor nection of the Isle of Man with the English Government inflicted serious injury upon the Manx people. They had thriven on smuggling and ruin seemed imminent on its suppression Ports which had been crowded with shipping laden with the teas and spices of the East, the tobacco and sugar of the West and the wines of Europe were thenceforward only frequented by a few coasting vessels Property whose value had been created by the demand for warehouses and offices, due to the illicit traffic, became unsalable. Yet, in the hour of its distress, the island found a curious means of regaining some of its former properity. It suddenly became the favorite resi dence of persons whose misdeeds or misfortunes made it inconvenient to reside in Great Britain. An act of Tynwald, passed in 1737. provided that any persons prosecuted in the sle for a foreign debt should be held to bail only for his personal appearance to such action. This law, by exempting a debtor from arrest for English debts in the island without risk, and, if they were rich, to surround themselves with luxury. ourse, emigrants of this character did not tend

to raise the moral tone of the community. The

cople who were spending the most money were persons notoriously evading their creditors and shunning the discharge of their just liabilities. In 1814 the Manx Parliament. under pressure from the English Government. modified the legislation which had made the island a refuge for debt and fraud. By this time, however, the extraordinary cheapness of living had become widely known, and the stream of visitors set in which has in our time acquired extraordinary volume. At present the summer passenger traffic between the exceeds that between England and the Continent of Europe. The 300,000 visitors who annually visit the island leave large sums of money behind them. idea of their expenditure may be formed from the fact that in 1891 the insular banks exported £450,000 in gold and £120,000 in English and Irish bank notes. These These sums represented the amount which the island was unable to absorb in its own circulation, or which the people were unable to carry away in their own pockets to England. The effect of this inpour of wealth is discern ible in the rapid growth of the town of Doug lass and its neighborhood, and the increasing value of land in that district. Even the Many agriculturists, though they have suffered like English farmers from the severe depression o the last few years, have not experienced equalosses. They have been shielded from ruin by the constantly increasing demand for mill and dairy produce in the summer The rent of agricultural land in the island generally is not materially lower than it was twenty years ago.

We have seen that the people of the Isle of Man are practically autonomists. They are embodiments of the results of the principle of home rule; they have no voice in the government of the United Kingdom: they send no representative to the Imperial Parliament; they are not concerned in the political struggles and changes which take place at West-minster; ascording to Mr. Walpole, they have no desire to take part in them. Proud of their own institutions, content with their own independence, they have no ambition to mingle it the larger debates and controversies of their neighbors. They reap the advantages of imperial protection, but they never cease to recollect that they are not English, Scotch, Welsh or Irish, but Many, and they consider that their first duty is to their own people. The only link which unites them to the British Empire is the Crown Technically, the Isle of Man is not a British possession; it is a possession of the British Crown : yet the author of this book assures us that although the Queen has only once touched at the shores of the island, and the members of her family have only visited it at rare intervals, there is no part of her dominion where the people are more affectionately loyal to her person and her dynasty than they are in this land of home rule.

Politics in the Isle of Man presents different aspects from those with which Englishmen are familiar. The island affords a proof that au-tonomistic institutions do not necessarily involve the existence of Ministries dependent upon the will of the Legislature. Whatever may be the issues of debates in Tynwald, the Manx Parliament, no one imagines that they will lead to the resignation either of the Governor or of any member of his Council. Perhaps for this reason there are no political parties in Tynwald. Differences of opinion, no doubt, occur, but in neither branch of the Legislature are rival views of Government maintained by opposing factions. Questions affecting particular places in the Island or the rival interests of town and country occasion ally excite debate, but a struggle between Liberals and Conservatives or between Church and Dissent is practically unknown.

Unquestionably, the Constitution of the Isle of Man may be described as an anachronism and an anomaly. Consistency might auggest that a little island smaller than an ordinary English county might with advantage be ab sorbed into the United Kingdom. But Mr. Walpole's testimony is that while no clear advantage would ensue to the United Kingdom from such a change, the Isle of Man would suffor a distinct loss, since it would be subjected to higher taxation, and would lose the right of managing its own concerns in its own way, which is the highest privilege that any com-munity can obtain. Whatever may be the reautonomist institutions in other places, it is pronounced certain that autonomy has made the Manx people a loyal, orderly, easily governed community.

Criminology.

We had occasion some time ago to notice book that presented the results of the investi gations with regard to the physiological basis of criminality which have for a long time been prosecuted by Dr. Cesare Lombroso, Professor of Legal Medicine at the University of Turin It is satisfactory to find that similar inquiries have been carried out by Mr. ABTHUR MacDon ALD, who is a member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, and who last year was a dele gate from the United States to the meeting of the International Society of Criminal Anthropology at Brussels. The fruits of Mr. Mac Donald's inquiries are set forth in a volume lately published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, to which Dr. Lombroso has contributed an introduction. The book before us is divided into two parts, the first of which gives in a compendious form the results of the re searches of others, while the second is made up of individual and typical cases personall studied by the author in American penal and reformatory institutions. The chapters of especial interest in the first part are those which deal with the physical side of the crim inal, with the psychology and particularly the intelligence of criminals, and finally with the phenomena of recidivation.

In discussing the physiology of the crimina classes, Mr. MacDonald considers separately such topics as anthropometry, cranfology, physiognomy, tattooing, and pathology. With regard to the first-named subject, the observations of Lombroso are quoted to demonstrate the prevalence of morbid physical characters n criminal children. In 79 children less than 2 years of age confined in Italian houses of correction, among whom were 40 thieves, 27 vagabonds, 7 homicides, and 3 whose crime is not stated, the following physical anomalies were noticed: 30 had deformed ears, 21 small retreating foreheads. 16 projecting checkoones, 14 prominent jaws, 5 were cross-eyed 14 had facial asymmetry, 10 the physicunomy of cretins, 9 were goitrous, and 9 had de ormed noses. On the other hand, out of 100 rich pupils in the International College at Furin, 53 were absolutely normal physically and morally. Of 44 exhibiting characters of legeneracy, only 6 had immoral tenden ies. In general, the moral anomalies which n adults would constitute criminals are much nore striking in children, but they disappear brough education. Curiously enough, weight of young criminals is superior to that of normal young men, except between the ages of 13 and 16, when the two classes are equal. In all parts of Italy the stature of riminals is superior; they vary, however, in height among themselves, highway robbers and homicides being taller than violators. lorgers, and thieves. It is noteworthy that the inger reach of criminals is inordinately great. Although criminals are taller than normal men, yet the outcome of an extensive compar-

ison made by Lombroso is that craniums of small volume are common, and those of ver large volume are rare, in the case of criminals. As regards cranial weight, observations differ. Lembroso, who examined twenty-one Italian assassins, found their average weight of cra nium superior to that of the ordinary individual. On the other hand, Manouvrier, who in France examined forty-four assassins and fifty normal men, found the weight of the oriminal crantum inferior. The horizonta being caught. Even great criminals, though they may have shown skill in the preparation circumference of the cranium in criminals is inferior to that observed in ordinary men. The

frontal angle also in the case of criminals comparatively low. In the French assassin it is smaller than in the African negro. Homieldes show a strong development of the osse ous system, while thieves and violators have weak skeletons. As a rule, assassins have a strong physical organization, but there are ome notable exceptions. Dr. Corre mention the case of a young woman in Paris who had samesinated and robbed several lovers, her favorite instrument being a hammer. She was gentle in manner, polite, and of an agreeable physique. We are further told that she al ways dressed in man's attire.

nals differ little from ordinary persons ex cept in the case of female criminals, who are these are masculine, have a large, ill-shaped mouth, small eyes, large, pointed nose, dis tant from the mouth, ears extended and irregularly planted. Intellectually, the crimina physignomy is inferior. Where there are exceptions, the superiority partakes of the nature of cunning and astuteness. From a nomy is marked in its lowest form with a sort of unresponsiveness. There is little or no remorse; there is sometimes the debauched haggard visage. Habitual homicides have a cold, immobile, and sometimes dejected look often an aquiline or hooked nose, like a bird of prey: the nose and the laws are always large. the ears long, the teeth large and canine, the lips thin; the hair is woolly, but the beard is seldom thick. Many forgers and swindlers have something artless and almost clerical in their manner: some, however, have a haggard look, very small eyes, a crooked nose, and the face of an old woman. It should be said, nevertheless, that all oriminologists do not agree with Lombroso in detecting physiognomical peculiarities in criminals. Von Holder, after studying 1,022 portraits of habitual criminals of both sexes, found it impossible in many cases to pronounce one a criminal from his the habit, which they share with sailors and savages, of tattooing many parts of the body. The practice is held to indicate a low degree of sensibility to pain. Out of the 89 adul criminals examined by one investigator, 60 had been tattooed between the ages of 9 and 16. Of 89 other criminals, 71 were tattooed while in prison. It is observed that women tattoo comparatively little. Passing to pathological phenomena, we find that in criminals the constitution is feeble rather than vigorous. In 50 autopsies Flesch found 20 per cent, which showed affections of the heart se grave as to be the cause of death. In these affections criminals resemble the insane From another table of observations compiled by Hogen the valvular insufficiency in criminals is shown to be quite large. In 50 autopsies, Flesch found the liver normal in 6 case only, and in 35 autopsies there were 19 cases of affections of the stomach.

II. Peculiarly interesting is a chapter on the psychology of criminals. Instability seems always present among them in some form. A criminal pushed to his first murder by exces sive love of his mistress, killed her not long afterward because she repreached him. Another loved his mother passionately, yet, in a fit of anger, threw her from a balcony. One had loved a woman for many years; nevertheless, two months after his marriage, he desired to get rid of her. As there is no virtuous man without weaknesses, so there are many criminals who exhibit praiseworthy signs o altruism. Some great criminals are not without a certain sense of honor. They can be ensouraged to better things, and they have some pity for others. There are among them ex amples of strange inconsistencies of feeling. Thus Troppman, after having killed an entire family, wept on hearing the name of his mother. Some love their wives and children La Sala, who said that she loved cats more than she loved her children, and who caused her lover to be assassinated, passed many nights in charitable work at the beds of th dying. Another criminal, after killing a man, risked his life in order to save a cat which wa about to be precipitated from a roof. Cruelty is much less common among crimi-

hals than is generally supposed. Out of 860 thefts committed in London during ten years only five were accompanied with violence to the person. Criminals who kill for the sake of killing are feared by their companions. It is a matter of observation that when blood has een once tasted, by those who can take pleas ure in it, to kill becomes a burning passion One criminal complained while dying because. having killed ninety-nine men, he had not made it an even hundred. Another took such extreme pleasure in drinking blood that, when it was not convenient to take it from a neighbor, he drank his own. The extremes of cruelty and ferocity are reached by women some of their methods of torture cannot be described. It was women who carried out and out on sale the bodies of gendarmes at Paris. who forced a man to eat his own roasted flesh. and who carried on their poles human entrails. It was a woman who caused a young girl to die of starvation, forcing her daily to sit at a table which was richly served, without allow ing her to touch a thing.

There seems to be no doubt that the maority of criminals believe in religion. Many of them seem to imagine that they can use it for their personal advantage. Of a priest who was exhorting him to repentance, a criminal nquired how many hotels he would reach before arriving at paradise, as he only had six cents to spend on the way. In the eyes of some criminals God is a species of accomplice According to Lombroso, 61 per cent. of the violators and 56 per cent. of the assassins frequent churches. Out of 200 assassins Ferri found only one who avowed himself an atheist; seven of the others showed exaggerated de otion: five were strong in the faith; the rest, while scoffing at the priests, affirmed that they believed in God. In Bohemia murderers think that they obtain divine pardon if they wear for a year the shirt which they had on at the time of the murder. A criminal after killing twelve soldiers and a priest believed himself invulnerable because he kept on his breast a con-secrated offering. Another, after strangling three women, was said to be most assiduous and sincere at church and the confessional. Three criminals refused point blank to eat on Good Friday, and when the director of the prison questioned them about it they re-plied. "What! Do you take us to be excommunicated?" A woman who had strangled a little girl. on hearing her death sentence turned and said, "Death is nothing. The essential thing is to save the soul; as I have saved mine, I mock at the rest." A notorious criminal in Milan who had been condemned for thirty-four murders attended mass every day; he continually preached Christian morality and religion. A young man of Naples, before killing his father, besought the Virgin Mary to give him the force necessary to commit the deed. He said.
"I have the proof that she aided me, for at the first blow of my club my father fell dead; and I am extremely feeble." Another criminal having stolen to found a chapel, continued to steal in order to furnish it. Btill another after strangling his mistress, sold the proceeds of his thefts to have mass said for her

In intelligence criminals are below the average. The majority feel themselves unqualiled for any persistent work, and their controlling purpose is to escape every kind of steady occupation. The almost universal laziness among criminals explains why most of them are bad scholars. Levity, mobility, and inconstancy of mind characterize the criminal classes. In Switzerland it is calculated that 14 per cent. of the condemned have been led o crime by sheer levity. Bo deficient in lack foresight are criminals that they often tell of their misdeeds to the police, make confiplaces where there is every probability of their

III. '

af their crimes, soon become intoxicated by impunity and lose all prudence. They have little logic; there is a disproportion between the motive and the net; the execution of erime considered as a work of much to be desired. Thus, one who had killed his brother proved an alibi, but had forgotter to wash the stains of blood from his coat, Another, after the execution of his crime, lit a lamp which might help the neighbors or policemen to find traces of him.

No doubt there have been some criminals possessed of remarkable falents, if not of positive genius. It is well known that Vidocq suc ceeded many times in escaping from prison In respect of sesthetical physignemy, crimiand subsequently caused many criminals to fall into the hands of justice. He has traced out in his memoirs a psychology of crime Neschino, whom no prison in Tuscany could hold more than a month, used to give his keepers warning of his intention to escape. Another criminal has left a manual on the art of opening locks. At Sing Sing a prisoner succeeded in establishing a distillery out of the remains of fruits and potatoes furnished by the prison. Generally, however, criminals of talent lack either the foresight or the cunning needed to carry their projects through to the end; at the root of their character there is a lightness that is sure to betray itself. Criminals are infrequent in the scientifle Many of the scientists accused of crime have not been proven guilty. Peculation was imputed to two distinguished men of letters, Sallust and Seneca, but without certain proofs Cremani, a celebrated criminalist, became a forger. Demme, a noted surgeon, was guilty of theft and poison. Among mathematicians and adepts in natural science grime is very rare. In Austria an inquiry extended over fourteen years showed that the lowest percentage o was found among those engaged in scientific work. Men of science in general take pleasure in their investigations, and their training enables them to see distinctly that a criminal action is not only unjust, but illogical and profitless. Among poets and artists who are more dominated by passion erime is more frequent. The list of noted poisoners includes many poets of a certain grade, such as Venosca, Lacenaire, Winter, Lafarge, Barre, and Lebiez, but their reputa tion rested chiefly on mere technical skill in versification. Artists are led to crime more often than men of letters by love or by the jealousy incident to their profession Benvenuto Cellini was guilty of sev-eral murders; another artist killed his wife to marry again. Among sculptors there are few criminals, and still fewer among architects, perhaps because their pro fession exacts more paramptorily the calm of meditation. Painters abuse alcohol more than other artists. Turning to the so-called liberal professions, we find that in Italy 6.1 per cent of the criminals have had a superior educa tion; in France, 6 per cent.; in Bavaria, 4 per cent : and in Austria, from 38 to 311 ne ent. If the proportion here seems large, Mr McDonald accounts for it on the ground that t is easy for the physician to give poison, for the lawyer to procure perjury, and for the teacher to commit rape. There is no doubt, nowever, that education tends to diminish religious and epidemical insanity and homicidal nania, and that in general it gives to crime s less violent and less base aspect.

Some investigators have detected curious peculiarities in the handwriting of criminals. Lombroso, for instance, divides 520 criminals into two groups, the first of which includes homicides, highway robbers, and brigands The greater part of these make letters much lengthened out; the form is more curvilinear than in ordinary writing, and at the same time more projecting; in a considerable num-ber the cross for the "t" is heavy and prolonged, as is common also among soldiers and energetic persons. All ornament their signature with small strokes and flourishes; some terminate their names with a cort of hook; assassins are apt to end each word with a sharp vertical stroke. The second group is comcosed exclusively of thieves, who do not make their letters curvilinear. In their case the characters are small, and the signature has nothing striking about it. On the whole the tic of the handwriting of thieves is the bending of almost all the letters. Lombroso suggested to an irreproachable young man who had been put in the hypnotic state that he was a brigand, whereupon his handwriting wholly changed; he made large letters and enormous " Ta."

mend of guests who have been luckies menough to fall ill among strangers. Complaint of control to the strategy of the control Recidivists or habitual criminals find nothng detestable in crime, but make it a trade like any other, or commit it with an idea of vengeance for injustice suffered. It is a note-

so much from the training of the intellect that tional direction of the passions.

Papularising Star Lore.

ROBERT STAWELL BALL, the new English Astronomer Royal." has produced in his Atlas of Astronomy (New York, D. Appletor & Co.) a book that in several respects differs rom all preceding books of the sort. Its star charts are good as far as they go, but, taken alone, they would hardly justify this addition to the already long list of astronomical atlases, because they are not as good as some of their predecessors. But the book contains much besides its star charts that cannot fall to prove both interesting and valuable to amateur astronomers. The two series of moon charts are especially admirable.

First we have the four lunar quadrants represented, with all the "seas," "bays," and "marshes" of the old selenographers and who could wish that those picturesque names should ever be abandoned, even though we know there is not a drop of water on the moon?) together with the principal craters, ring-mountains, and ring plains. The selencgraphical latitude and longitude lines are laid down with beautiful distinctness, and by means of a very simple device of marking the ing day from night on the moon is indicated for each successive period of twenty-four hours. This is a boon to the amateur observer that will be bestappreciated when put to a practical test. It is only necessary to re-mark that it is along the terminator, where the contrasts of light and shadow cause the rugged lunar landscapes to stand out with stereoscopic effect, that the scenery of our satellite can best be studied.

Then follows a series of charts on black backgrounds showing the moon as it appears with telescope on each successive evening, from the time when it is a narrow sickle in the sunset sky "three days old," to the full, round orb of lunar maturity on the fourteenth day. With such charts and a two or three inch telescope to aid him, anybody should be able to obtain good knowledge of the realms of Diana and find a-plenty of enjoyment in the acquisition. Another special feature of Dr. Ball's book is a series of charts showing the presentation of he sun's disk toward the earth at different seasons of the year, and enabling the amateu bserver readily to determine the hellographic latitude and longitude of the spots and other remarkable phenomena which he may see on

the sun with his telescope. Then there are more or less valuable charts of Mars, of Jupiter, of the satellite systems e the planets, reproductions of some recent cale brated photographs, like Mr. Roberts's audeaneda nebula and the Henry brothers' pleiades, and a large amount of information concerning double stars, variable stars, planetary phedouble stars, variable stars, planetary phenomena, meteor showers, precession of the equinoxes, &c. Many readers will be particularly interested in a clear explanation of the method of finding the orbit of a binary star. Chicago, which shows a growing ambition in the direction of scholarship, furnishes us with one of the best "planispheres" that we have seen. (Poole Bros. Chicago,) Upon a movable circle of cardboard some 20 inches in diameter, neatly colored and engraved, are to be found all the constellations and principal stars, and by reference to circumscribed circles the student can assertain the hour of rising and aetting of particular stars, the position of the planets, and the aspect of the sky on any night. In an accompanying handbook Mr. Jules A. Coles has collected a great quantity of miscellaneous astronomical facts.

facts.

There never has been a time when so many books on the subject of astronomy were put forth, and there never has been a time when such books were so sure of eager readers as at present, because now, more than ever, the mysteries of the heavens are being revealed. Why should we not all know the rosy Aldebaran, the soft-shining Capella, and the sparkling wonder hidden away in the girdle of the celestial Hercules, for all these are suns, and where a sun shines how can life be absent?

SICK, AND THEY TAKE HIM IN. Three of a Kind-Landlord, Quack, Under

Every large hotel in the city newadays has a physician resident in the building. His presence in the hotel is one of the proofs of the com-pleteness of the modern hostelry, so far as provision for the welfare and comfort of the guests is concerned. The idea of having a doctor within instant call is beyond all question an excellent one, but it seems that it has of late been subject to grave abuse. The fact has just got out that some of the hotel physicians make use of their position to levy extortionate charges for the treatment of guests who have been luckless enough to fall ill among strangers. Complaint is made that far from being a blessing to the guest, the ease with which medical attendance